Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1803. [No. 647.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerseymeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 11. Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Jan. 11.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP
New-York Packet,
Stephen Barker,
Master;
ready to receive a cargo on reasonable terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has just received by said vessel,
30 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bls. Beef,
10 bls. Oil,
400 Rhode-Island Cheese,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cogniac Brandy of an excellent quality.

Also,

A small invoice of Window Glass and Hollow Glass.
Jan. 6. d

POCKET-BOOKS.

COTTOM & STEWART,
Have just received a handsome assortment of
Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases,
Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Asses skin Tablets

Just received, and for Sale, by
SAMUEL BISHOP
TRAVELS
Into the Interior of
SOUTHERN AFRICA,
In the years 1797 and 1798,
BY JOHN BARROW,
Late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, and Auditor General of Public Accounts at the Cape of Good Hope

Also,

The POWERS of GENIUS,
A POEM,
BY JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.
Second edition, corrected and enlarged.
Dec. 15. d

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

THOMAS SIMMS
Has just received and for sale,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good quality,
Fresh Moscadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes and jars,
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,
Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity.

He has still on hand,

A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell

His property opposite George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase may have it on moderate terms. Apply as above.
Dec. 27. d

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, That a dividend of four and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank, for the last half year, is this day declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
Jan. 3. d3w

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,
70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Case Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18.

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,
Creme de Menthe in bottles,
Creme de Noyeau do.
Creme de Citronelle do.
Creme D'Absinthe do.
Eessence of Burgamot do.
Do. of Lemon do.
Do. of Thyme do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.
THOS. PATTEN.
Janu. 1. d

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner
Friendship,
JOHN QUANDRILL
Master;
will sail in the course of a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to

PHILIP CARE,
Union Street,

Who offers for sale on moderate terms,

A small invoice of Glass quart, pint and half pint TUMBLERS.

Also,

A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square BAR IRON.
Jan. 4. d

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Of a superior quality, manufactured particularly for family use, for sale by
JANNEY & PATON.
Dec. 18. d

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
POCKET ALMANACS;
ALSO,
COMMON ALMANACS,
For the ensuing year,
For Sale, by
SAMUEL BISHOP.
Dec. 13. d

THE FEDERALIST.

IS JUST RECEIVED, in two handsome octavo volumes, printed on paper of a superior quality, and elegantly bound—*(Price to subscribers 2 dols. per vol. to non-subscribers 2 dols. 25 cents)*—and for Sale by NICHOLAS FOUREAU, King-street,

THE FEDERALIST,
ON THE
NEW CONSTITUTION,
BY PUBLIUS.
WRITTEN IN 1788.
To which is added,
PACIFICUS,
ON
The Proclamation of Neutrality,
WRITTEN IN 1793.
Likewise,
THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION,
With all the Amendments.
Corrected and Revised.

☞ As an universal wish seemed to prevail that these valuable writings should undergo a revision, and be printed in a form that should in some measure correspond with their high claim to merit, they are now offered to the public in a dress which it is believed will meet with general approbation.

N. B. Those gentlemen in Alexandria and its vicinity, who became subscribers to this valuable work, are requested to apply for their books as above.
Jan. 7. d3t eo

Now landing,
And for Sale, on Merchant's wharf.
About 1000 bushels Liverpool fine SALT.
WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 29. d

Just received and for Sale, by
JOSEPH DYSON,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ORANGES & LIMES,
of a very superior quality.
ALSO,
Excellent Rhode-Island Cheese,
Spanish Segars,
Durham Mustard,
Cocoa Nuts, and
A beautiful assortment of LISBON BASKETS.
Jan. 11. d

The Freeholders & Housekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court house, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,
Town Serjeant.
Alexandria, January 10, 1803. d8F

For Freight or Charter

To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.
She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Dec. 21. d

Just received,
And landing on Merchants' Wharf,
A SMALL CARGO OF
TURK's ISLAND SALT,
and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.
ALSO,
Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by
WM. HODGSON.
Jan. 8.

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each; & shall be printed in the best manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscriptions received by the Publisher*

For Sale,

A likely MULATTO GIRL, about 13 years of age. Enquire of the Editor.
Jan 5. 10

Alexandria, Dec. 11.

WAS committed to this jail, as a Runaway, a Negro Man, named SIMON. He says he belongs to a Mr. James Gain, near Culpepper Court-House he had on Negro cotton clothes, is about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges & take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Jailor.*
JAW2M

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1803.

Motion of Mr. Randolph to refer the resolutions of Mr. Griswold calling for official documents respecting the cession of Louisiana, to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Dana said that he did not know, nor had he heard from any quarter that there was any negociation depending respecting the cession of Louisiana. The President has informed us of the fact. All the resolution asks are official documents respecting the cession, with the stipulations, circumstances & conditions under which it is to be delivered up. He could not see the impropriety of such a request. But if the President deem it improper to furnish the information, we do not assert our right to demand it. There are two views in which the information may be important; that which may throw light on the boundaries of the province as ceded; and another, whether the province is to be ceded to the French in the condition it shall be in when actually delivered up, or whether subject to the conditions in which it was held according to treaty by Spain. This is important information to guide our deliberations; information not depending upon an existing negociation, but upon a negociation decided.

Mr. Griswold called for the taking of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Smilie was in favor of the widest publicity in every case where it would not prove injurious; and there were, in his opinion, very few cases in which it ought not to take place. He could not, however, withhold one remark; that gentlemen should object to the mode now proposed, a mode similar to that adopted in like cases, greatly surprised him. [He here quoted the proceedings of the house on a call for papers in the case of the British treaty.] That case furnished a precedent, by which it appears that a motion for information was referred to a committe of the whole for a more full discussion.

Mr. Davis observed that as he lived in that district of country most materially affected by the subject before the house, he thought it proper to express his opinion on the motion. He said he did not know what reason could be assigned for the motion, but that expressed by the gentleman from Virginia to go into a committee of the whole in private to propose certain resolutions that required secrecy.

Mr. Davis said it had been his purpose yesterday to have submitted certain resolutions, which he should have done, but for the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut calling for information; after it was made he was willing to wait until all information was obtained that could be furnished. Suppose we go into a committee of the whole, what light can we expect from their deliberations? We can gain nothing. But let the call for information prevail; let us draw from the President such information as he may think proper to give; and let us then refer that information to a committee of the whole, and they will be able to deliberate wisely. What use can it be to take a step from which no benefit can be derived? As to the call on the President, he will not give us any thing that is improper. How does the gentleman from Virginia know what light this information may throw on the subject? Is he prepared to say it will throw no light on this subject? If he is, Mr. D. said he himself was not. He might have ways of acquiring the secrets of the cabinet; but for himself he had no such opportunities. Mr. Davis concluded by declaring himself against the motion.

Mr. Randolph was compelled again reluctantly to trespass on the indulgence of the house, to assure them and the gentleman from Kentucky, that his motion did not comprehend a refusal to agree to the call for information made by the gentleman from Connecticut. After going into committee, they might, perhaps, either by unanimous vote, or by that of a majority, agree to the resolution. Benefit might arise, and no mischief possibly could, from going into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Huger must acknowledge that he could not understand the object of those who were for refusing this information. If they had any objection to asking the information, let them inform us what it is. And if they have no objection, why go into a committee of the whole; which if gone into, must be with closed doors. The question alluded to in the British Treaty was very different from this. In that case, one part of the house thought they had a right to demand the information of the executive, and that he was bound to deliver it; while the other part of the house neither acknowledged the right to demand, or the obligation to obey. The present case was entirely different. We ask nothing but what the executive shall think proper to furnish; we are as cautious as we can possibly be; we even go so far as to put words in the President's mouth if he shall think there is any impropriety in giving the information. Gentlemen certainly have confidence in the executive, that he will tell us if the information is improper to be furnished.

Mr. Huger could not but express his surprise that the House had received no official documents on this important subject. He could not comprehend why Congress should not know the contents of the convention. If proper, we ought to have these documents; and if not proper, we ought to have a reason for it. The country was in a state of serious alarm; and it might have a bad effect if something was not immediately done, and a disposition exhibited to act in case it should prove necessary.

Mr. Smilie said, the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Huger) was incorrect when he stated that in the case of the British treaty, one set of gentlemen had contended for the right of the house to demand papers. If this had been so the resolution then proposed would have been preremptory; whereas the fact was that it was qualified by an exception of such papers as the President might consider it improper to furnish. [Mr. Smilie here quoted the journals, which confirmed his remark.]

Mr. Gregg, said it would be allowed that this was an important resolution, which related to an important subject. This was, he believed, the first instance in which a resolution allowed to be important, had been refused a reference to a committee of the whole. On this principle his vote would be decided. If the motion did not prevail, he should then move that the resolution should be printed before it was acted upon.

Mr. Griswold would not object to the reference if the object were to obtain a more full discusion of the resolution. He was generally in favor of such references, as the discussion was conducted in a committee of the whole on a freer scale than in the House. On this principle it was that the call for papers respecting the British treaty was referred to a committee of the whole. But it had not been referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

He, however, understood the object of gentlemen to be to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, for the purpose of discussing it with closed doors. If that were the object, he should oppose it. For he would say, nothing of secrecy could arise out of the discussion of this resolution. He did not wish that a resolution, so important, should be referred to a secret committee. If gentlemen mean to deny us this information, let them deny it in public. Let them not do it in a secret committee. Surely they can have no such unworthy motives.

As to the case of 1796, under the British treaty, the ground of opposition was this: It was claimed that the House had a right to decide upon a treaty, and to establish this point papers were called for. And on the decision of the question, on the granting or refusing the application, depended the establishment of the right of the House to participate in the treaty making power. This right was denied by those who voted against the call. But in this case there was no difference as to the power of the House. The President in his message had expressly stated that the cession would have weight in the deliberations of the legislature. This then being a case in which it is proper to legislate, shall we go to work blindfold, without having all the information possessed by the executive, that it is proper we should possess? What do we know respecting the cession? Though made for more than one year, we have no information, except that contained in the message, which barely mentions the fact. For these reasons Mr. Griswold hoped the motion would not prevail, as its avowed object was for a more full discussion, but for the purpose of going into a secret committee. If gentlemen mean to deny us the information we ask, let the denial be public; and if they grant it, there is no reason against their doing it publicly.

Mr. Randolph. The gentleman from Connecticut tells us that this subject is referred to in the message of the President, and that on it we are called by him to legislate. That subject has been referred to a committee of the whole; and yet he says it is improper to refer this resolution to the same committee. This may be logic; but I confess, if it is, I do not understand it. He says if the object of reference be for a more ample discussion he will be in favor of it; but not so, if it be to send it to a secret committee. Does the gentleman mean to insinuate that the debates of this body are for the entertainment of the ladies who honor us with their presence; or that as soon as our doors are shut, our ears also are shut to all useful and necessary information? If the doors shall be closed, cannot we still agree to the resolution? However gentlemen may persist in the course they have taken, I shall not permit the warmth of their remarks, or that of my own feelings, to betray me into a debate on points which the House have determined shall be discussed with closed doors. For my own part, I am ready to declare that I have arguments to advance, that it is not my wish to advance with open doors.

Mr. Bacon said the resolution simply called for information respecting the cession of the province of Louisiana to the French. He did not see the end to be answered by committing it. Is there any doubt that we shall not stand in need of information when we come to discuss points connected with this subject? It appeared to him they would. He was therefore against the reference.

Mr. S. Smith. The gentleman from Connecticut has candidly admitted that it is customary in such cases to make a reference, that he is not in favor of the reference being made to a committtee with shut doors; but if the object were to obtain a free discussion, he would not object to it. He is told that a full and free discussion cannot be had without such a reference, and yet he persists in his hostility to the motion. He had been told so by the mover, and common sense would have told him so at first; yet he is for taking advantage of the mover, and for shutting out the arguments he has to urge. The gentleman is mistaken in his statement of the motives of the different sides of the House in the discussion on a call for papers in 1796, when he represents one side as claiming a right to participate in the treaty making power. He recollected it had been charged upon them: but they had denied it. We contended, said general Smith, that when a treaty was formed appropriating a large sum of money, we had a right to appropriate or not appropriate the money; but we never assumed the right to say whether the treaty was concluded or not. Afterwards, gentlemen themselves, if he recollected right, moved a resolution that it was expedient to carry the treaty into effect, by which they did admit the right of the House. Mr. Smith said he had no previous knowledge of what the gentleman from Virginia meant by his motion; he might perhaps wish to amend the resolution; but when he says he has arguments that he cannot urge without shut doors, he trusted that indulgence would be allowed him, or there would be a denial of justice.

Mr. Dana said there was a magic of language to those unaccustomed to parliamentary language, in the House resolving itself into a committee, and that committee returning itself back into the House, both composed of the same members, that made the proceedings of public bodies appear ridiculous. But there were substantial benefits derived from the observance of these forms. There was a fuller and freer discussion, every member spoke as often as he chose, and they enjoyed the Speaker's advice. There were besides two discussions and decisions instead of one. He admitted, therefore, the propriety of such procedure in all cases where there was an important principle involved. But in this instance there was no important principle to discuss. There was an important principle involved in the famous question of 1796. It was, therefore, right to refer it to a committee of the whole. He did not know what principle was to be discussed on this reference unless it was the want of information. This he most sensibly felt and those gentlemen who also felt it might, he thought, be indulged by those who possess all information on the subject. If any gentleman, however, will say that any important principle is involved in the resolution, he was ready to go into a committee of the whole, tho' not with closed doors.

The question was then taken by Yeas and Nays on Mr. Randolph's motion to refer the resolution of Mr. Griswold to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, and carried; Yeas 49, Nays 39; as follows:

YEAS

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Brent, Brown, Butler, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Cutts, Dawson, Elmendorf, Elmer, Eustis, Gray, Gregg, Hanna, J. Heister Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchill, Moore, New, Newton, jun. Nicholson, Randolph, jun. Smilie, J. Smith, N. Y. J. Smith, Virg. Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stanton, jun. Stewart, Taliaferro, jun, Thompson, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Van Horn, Wynns.—49.

NAYS.

Messrs. Bacon, Bishop, Boude, Campbell, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Davis, Dennis, Dickson, Goddard, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Helms, Hemphill, Henderson, Huger, Hunt, Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R. Morris, T. Morris, Mott, Perkins, Plater, Read, Rutledge, Tenney, Thatcher. Tillinghast, Upham, Wadsworth, L. Williams, Wood.—39.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, the House immediately went into committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. J. C. Smith, in the Chair.

Mr. Randolph rose, and observed that he held in his hands certain resolutions connected with the Message of the President relative to the late proceedings at New Orleans, the discussion of which had been ordered to be carried on with close doors. He asked the decision of the question, whether previously to offering his resolutions, the doors ought not to be closed. The resolutions, he meant to submit, grew out of the Message. If the House, however, insisted upon their being then read, he had no indisposition to read them.

The Chairman considered the committee as incompetent to clearing the galleries. He thought it must be the act of the House.

Mr. Dawson enquired if the same rules that applied to the House did not also apply to the committees of the whole.

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of the President's Message respecting New Orleans.

Mr. Griswold said there was other business not requiring secrecy referred to the committee.

Mr. Randolph repeated his call for the reading of the President's Message.

The chairman asked what Message?

Mr. Randolph replied the confidential Message.

Mr. Griswold said that could not be read with open doors.

The Chairman said the doors could not be closed without an order from the House.

Mr. S. Smith observed that it had been customary to clear the galleries before the House went into committee. To save time, he would move that the committee should rise, in order to obtain an order of the House to that effect.

Mr. Griswold hoped the committee would not rise. The business he had proposed was of a public, not a secret nature. It was also of a pressing nature, and ought not to be postponed for any other business.

Mr. Dana hoped, indeed, for the honor of the House, they would not exhibit the spectacle of wasting time in going into committee and then coming out of it without doing any thing; but would proceed to the public business.

Mr. Rutledge. The gentleman from Virginia holds in his hands resolutions that require secrecy. After deciding on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, he will not be precluded from offering these resolutions.

Mr. Eustis said if the house had resolved itself into committee for the express purpose of taking into consideration the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut, it would be proper to give it the preference over any other business; and in that case he should have been as ready

this moment as at any other to offer his objections to it. But if it were understood that the House had resolved itself generally into a committee on the state of the union, one gentleman from Virginia having made a motion, and another gentleman from Connecticut having afterwards made another motion, that made by the last gentleman being junior in point of time ought to be last attended to. The other gentleman's motion was first in course; and if the gentleman who offered it desired the galleries to be cleared, he had an undoubted right to an order to that effect.

Mr. Macon (Speaker) remarked that a committee of the whole house was one committee, and a committee of the whole house on the state of the union another committee. They were distinct committees. The last was never formed for special purposes. He did not recollect that this had ever been done. Whereas the other committee was always formed for a special purpose. The difficulty in the case had arisen from referring the confidential message to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. He believed it would be well to rise and seperate the two subjects that had been referred to the committee on the stete of the union.

Mr. Griswold did not understand what the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by priority of motion. The chairman had determined that the motion of the gentleman from Virginia was not in order, as it could not be submitted in a public committee. After this disposition of that motion, none remained before the committee other than his own. In point of priority, he rose, therefore, to have his resolution then decided upon. With regard to the proposition of the honorable Speaker, he did not see any reason for it. Was it not as well to decide on his resolution in this committee as in any other committee? Why then rise for the purpose of referring it to a secret committee?

Mr. S. Smith said the gentleman from Massachusetts meant by his remarks that the message of the President had precedence. The gentleman from Connecticut was only now urging what had been decided against him in the House. He thinks it has now an advantage, & presses it.

Mr. Smith said he had not a doubt that the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) is very sincere in his opinion, that if we will agree to submit all power to them, they will indulge us by agreeing to certain subordinate points. But gentlemen will excuse us. We have already taken great pains to divest them of power, and we are not yet disposed to return it into their hands.

We are of opinion that the message ought to be discussed with closed doors; this is the intention of the motion; let us not take advantage of those who have arguments to offer which they wish not to submit with open doors; let the committee rise and the galleries be cleared.

Mr. Dana in one point fully agreed with the gentleman from Maryland.—They had taken great pains to get power. But he regretted that any political party allusion whatever had been made on this subject. He had supposed it so important, so deeply interesting to all America, that he had hoped all spirit of party would have slept during our deliberations in it; and that we should have shewn that we entertained but one sentiment, and were ready, if necessary, to extend one arm in defence of our invaded rights.

Mr. L. R. Morris expressed his disagreement with the Speaker in point of order.

When the question was taken on the rising of the committee, and carried in the affirmative; ayes 49, noes 37.

The committee accordingly rose, and the chairman reported that they had come to no resolution.

A motion was made to adjourn, on which Mr. Griswold called the yeas and nays; which were, yeas 38, nays 51, as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Baily, Brent, Brown Butler, Condit, Cutts, Davis, Dawson, Dickson, Elmendorf, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Jackson, Leib, Meriwether, Mitchill, Moore, New, Newton, J. Smith, (N. Y.) J. Smith, (Virg.) Josiah Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Staunton, Stewart, Thomas, Thompson, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Van Horne, and Wynns—38.

NAYS.

Messrs. Alston, Archer, Bacon, Bishop, Boude, Campbell, Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Cutler, Dana, Davenport, Dennis, Elmer, Eustis, Goddard, Gray, Griswold, Grove, Hastings, Hemphill, Henderson, Huger, Hunt Lowndes, Mattoon, L. R Morris, T. Morris, Mott, Nicholson, Perkins, Plater, Randolph, Read, Rutledge, Shepard, Smilie, J. C. Smith, Stanley, Stratton, Taliaferro, Tallmage, Tenney, Thatcher, Tillinghast, J. Trigg, Upham, Varnum, Wadsworth, L. Williams, and Woods—51.

The galleries were then cleared by a vote of the House—Ayes 41—Noes 41; the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

CARLISLE, (Pennsylvania,) Dec. 29.

A singular Narrative.—A letter dated Canonsburgh, 3d Dec. 1802, written by Samuel Gordon, and directed to Joseph Hays, of this town, contains the following very remarkable circumstances. The facts are stated precisely as we have received them, and the account is corroborated by another letter, received by another gentleman of this town, on the same subject.

The Rev. John Watson, (who had presided over the academy at Canonsburgh, in Washington county) and the Rev. John Moorehead, were married (by Rev. Mr. Marquis) to two daughter of the Rev. John M'Millen, on the same day. Each of those gentlemen had a child born to him on the same day. They both laboured for a cosiderable time under a consumptive complaint, both died on the same day (viz. 1st Dec. 1802) and were both interred on the same day, and in the same grave. And the same Minister who married them delivered a very affecting sermon on the occasion.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

We understand Mr Monroe is appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain, and that a frigate is to be immediately fitted out to carry him thither.

M'HENRY's APPEAL

From the Sentence of the Democratic Inquisition.

A few years since there was not a principle about which the democrats were more clamorous than the one, That in a free government every citizen had an undeniable right to make known his grievances, and to express his sentiments to his representatives, either by petition or remonstrance, upon any subject touching his own interest or that of his country. Under the former administrations, numerous instances occurred in which the most indecent and insulting addresses were made to the national legislature, under the name of remonstrances. Some of these were couched in terms to the highest degree contemptuous of the very legislature to which they were addressed. Obscure and ignorant persons affected to dictate to the representatives of the people upon questions of great national policy, such as the adoption of the British treaty, the passage of a law to prevent the publication of false, scandalous and malicious libels against the government, and others equally intricate and momentous. Some of these addresses went so far as to accuse the majority of the legislature, to which they were addressed, of acting from unworthy and corrupt motives. Yet so cautious were those then in power of intrenching upon the rights of the citizen, that no opposition was ever made to the reading of any address, or to the hearing of any remonstrances or complaints, however insignificant might be the characters or opinions of those by whom they were offered. In one or two instances of addresses remarkable for their arrogance and indecency, objections were made against committing them, after being read to a committee of the whole house.

How different is the conduct of those now in power? Mr. M'Henry, late secretary of the war department, a gentleman called into the administration by President Washington, in consideration of the services rendered to his country; has been publicly accused, by a committee of the house of representatives, of crimes which, if committed by him must blast his reputation forever, must sink him with a load of infamy into the grave, and entail reproach upon his posterity.

This gentleman under these circumstances, presents himself before the house in which he has been accused; *offers* a respectful address; and asks the liberty—of what? why, of vindicating his character before his country, and of wiping off the foul aspersions which, in that very house, have been cast upon his character. And what treatment does he here meet with? Why, truly, a most zealous and intemperate opposition is made to the reading of this respectful address, and by the very men too who are pretendedly the exclusive vindicators of the right of the citizen to lay his complaints before his representatives and to have his grievances redressed. No less than twice was the reading of this address interrupted in the house of the representatives of the people for the purpose of preventing it from being heard, and once the house were called upon, by the democrats, to declare that it should not be read, notwithstanding an express rule of the house, declared from the chair, to the contrary.

Such conduct needs no comment: it speaks for itself, and most unequivocally demonstrates that the men who act in this manner are afraid to meet an open and manly investigation of their conduct.—The majority of the committee of inquisition withheld their report till the last moments of the session, by that means precluding the possibility of a fair investigation in the house. The report was then printed and distributed through the country without the documents, on which it was pretended to be grounded, but which, in truth, contradicted every essential charge alledged in the report. Now, when a gentleman whose life has been devoted to the service of his country, both in the field and the cabinet, asks to be heard in defence of his dearest reputation, he is insultingly told, upon the floor of the house of representatives, that his request, is in the highest degree indecent, and such as could never proceed from the pen of any man who is or ever has been fit to hold an office.

Let those who delude themselves with a belief that their public concerns are now intrusted with men of more than common zeal for the promotion of justice and equal rights, ponder well on these things. All is not right.

(Gaz. U. S.)

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

FROM NATCHES.

This moment the editor of the Conservater is favored with a letter from a gentleman of respectability in New Orleans to his friend in this town, dated 19th October, 1802, from which the following is extracted.

We are this moment informed, that foreigners are allowed 40 days to leave this port and after that period no flag will be admitted to enter the Belise, excepting Spanish. This part is not yet published; but I am informed by a gentleman of respectability, that it is absolutely the case, and will be published to morrow. You may judge what is to be expected from such proceedings. To me it appears very alarming, and portends a declaration of war against the United States.

Extract from London, Oct. 30, 1802.

"Yesterday a rumour was prevalent, that dispatches had been forwarded to the British minister at Vienna, instructing him to try to prevail on the Emperor to renew the war, in consequence of the resistance made by the people of Switzerland against the French party in that country. However little credit might be due co the report, it had a material effect on the stocks, which fell near two per cent. The public mind of this country appears to be in a very unsettled state, owing to the procrastination in settling the commercial treaty, and the delay in the arrival of the ambassador from France. The English travellers who return from France, bring back very different accounts of that country. Some are disgusted, and say that all is insipidity and uninteresting: Others return in raptures with every thing they have seen, bringing in their pockets Louis D'ors and Crowns to show their countrymen that gold and silver is the only medium used in France, while England is so inundated with a paper currency that it is rare to see any coins above the worn out shillings and six pences."

The pious JOHN BACON.

The following anecdote is just received in a letter from a respectable friend, to the editor, dated Stockbridge, Dec. 30, 1802. "One of this demagogue's toad-eaters, who is a very honest good man, but through the influence of his Prototype, a little given to democracy, began to feel some qualms upon the subject of the President's invitation to Tom Paine. Not willing to credit the reports circulated through the federal papers, he applied to the *honest old friar* as a genuine source of true information. The Friar told him that "Paine was a man of talents; one who had done as much good in our revolutionary cause as any other man in the country; that he had returned to this country in a good time, and is now capable of doing a great deal of good in the cause of republicanism." The enquirer was a brother to the friar in the church of Christ, in this place, and probably left him under a full conviction that both the President and his friend Tom had been grossly abused in all the federal papers on the continent. But meeting with a federalist to whom he related this story, the gentleman told him that he would convince him that he had been grossly imposed upon by furnishing him with a copy of the "Age of Reason." The book was accordingly furnished and read; and the man is not only convinced that Tom Paine *can do no good* here, but also that the Friar and his cause are not *so good* as he had been heretofore persuaded to believe.

[N. Y. Evn. Post.]

On Monday the 3d January the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the United States Bank;

Thomas Willing,	Elias Bondinot,
Samuel Breck,	Isaac Wharton,
Robert Smith,	James C. Fisher,
Abijah Dawes,	Joseph Sims,
Archibald M'Call	John G. Wachsmuth,
Andrew Bayard,	Samuel Coates,
Jeremiah Parker,	John Miller, jun't.
Thomas Ewing,	*George Fox,

*Paschal Hollinsworth,
Jonathan Mason, of Massachusetts,
Abijah Hammond,
John Lawrence,
James Watson,
*Gerrard Walton,
*J. C. Vandenheuvel, } *Of New York,*
*James M'Clurg, of Virginia,
*Samuel Johnson, of North Carolina.

** Those marked with a reference are new members.*

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Sch'r Polly & Peggy, Harding, Turk's-Island.

CLEARED,

Ship Mary, Hill, Cadiz
Sloop Carolina, Slocum, Boston.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Wednesday's Sales, the 19th instant,

Eight hhds. very excellent retail SUGAR,

on a credit of 60 days.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 12.

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT

MUFFS & TIPPETTS,

THOMAS P. PEARCE.

Jan. 12. d

PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained, to open a school for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieson.

January 12. d

FOR SALE,

On board the sch'r President, from New-Haven, lying at Fitzgerald's wharf

Mess Pork and Beef,
Butter and Cheese,
Potatoes and Onions,
Good Cyder,
Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy,
Cordials,
Mould Candles, bar Soap,

And sundry other articles in the Grocery line, all of good quality.

Whoever wishes to purchase those articles may have them on reasonable terms.

Also,

Said SCHOONER for Sale.

January 12. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A likely NEGRO BOY, from 12 to 18 Years of Age; for one well recommended a generous price will be given. Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 3. 2aw3t

Wanted to Purchaſe,

Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in caſh will be given. They are not intended for the *Bacon Man*, or to be kept ſlaves for life. Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 28. eotf

HENRY K. MAY and Co.

Corner of King and Union Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 pipes Holland Gin,
5 do. French Brandy,
7 hhds. N. E. Rum,
80 bbls. No. 1 and 2, Cargo Beef,
A few half bbls. beſt pickled Beef for family uſe,
10 caſes Martinique Noyeau,
2 do. Eſſences.

Wanted to purchaſe,

A few Alexandria Bank Shares.

Apply as above.

Dec. 30. 2aw

FOR SALE,

THE unimproved property, corner of Waſhington and Prince ſtreets; part payment will be taken in Alexandria Marine Stock at par; for the remainder a liberal credit will be given.

Alſo,

The corner Lot on Water and Duke ſtreets.

Exchange.

Two tracts of land in Caroline countn within four miles of the Bowling Grees of 1175 acres each, now leaſed to tenants at will, will be exchanged for property in this town.

To Rent,

That valuable Houſe, Store and Warehouſe, on King and Pitt ſtreets, now occupied by Meſſrs. Denney and Powell—this property will be handſomely improved to accommodate a tenant. Poſſeſſion given immediately, or on the 1ſt day of March. Apply to R. I. Taylor, Eſq. or to the ſubſcriber.

Has on hand, at reduced prices,

10 hhds. firſt quality Sugar,
8 cheſts freſh Green Tea,
12 boxes Claret,
A few doz. Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
QUEENS WARE
in crates aſſorted for country ſtores.

☞ Continues to purchaſe Bank Stock.

WM. GROVERMAN,
Broker.

January 4. eo2w

JOSIAH FAXON and Co.

Have juſt received,

A freſh Cargo of Rhode-Iſland LIME,

A few barrels of Boſton Beef and Pork,

Alſo,

A few bbls. of beſt Salmon Mackerell.

Jan. 3. eo2w

TIMBER

Wanted for Cash on delivery.

THE Directors for building a Bridge over the Eaſtern Branch, at the City of Waſhington, will contract for timber of the following kinds and ſcantlings, viz.

80	pieces white oak	34f long to be	14 in. by	14
200	do.	42	8	10
400	do.	12	8	10
80	piles do.	18	14	14
20	do. do	20	14	14
20	do. do.	30	15	15
32	do. do.	28	14	14
40	do. do.	18	14	14
60	do. do.	40	15	15
36	do. do.	26	14	14
40	pcs. white or black oak,	38	12	12
80	do. do.	24	12	13
80	do. do.	12	13	13
480	pcs. white oak	10	5	7
480	do. do.	12	5	7

The piles will be required ſquare only 15 feet from the butts, and may taper to 10 inches ſquare at the ſmall end.

The timber muſt be out before the firſt of March, and delivered in April. Propoſals for contracts will be received until the 25th day of January next, by

WM. BRENT, Sec'ry.

Dec. 31. eo25J

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at Court Houſe, in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of the ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

By order of the Preſident & Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Dec. 15. eo9t

☞ Clean linen and cotton Rags bought at this office.

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In Prince-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next dooor to Dr. Dick's in the houſe lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT:

Reſpectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that ſhe intends reſiding here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of buſineſs. She regilds and varniſhes old frames ſo as to make them appear like new—and likewiſe varniſhes them with a particular kind of varniſh that will bear waſhing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant aſſortment of

Prints, Looking-Glaſſes, & GIRANDOLES.

of every deſcription, which will be ſold at the loweſt terms for caſh.

Orders from diſtance will be punctualy attended.

Nov. 15. eo

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,

Have for Sale,

12 Hhds. St. Croix Sugars,
6 do. Barbadoes do.
40 bbls. Loaf Sugar, 1ſt & 2d quality,
50 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
40 do. white and brown Soap,
30 do. Pipes,
5 pipes Madeira Wine,
5 do. Vidona do.
10 quarter caſks Tenneriffe do.
6 pipes old Cider Vinegar,
10 bales Cotton,
40 bags Coffee,
15 bags Pepper,
10 do. Alſpice.

ALSO,

Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits; a general aſſortment of Tea, China in Tea Sets, Dixon's Muſtard, Cinnamon & Cloves, Allum, Coperas and Madder, Corks in ſmall bales, Shad and Herrings in barrels, &c. &c.

Dec. 27. 2aw4w

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, *of Alexandria.*

NOTICE IS HERELY GIVEN, to the Subſcribers in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court-Houſe, in this town, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, for the purpoſe of chuſing fifteen Directors of the ſaid Company, for the enſuing year.

By order of the Preſident & Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, *Sec'ry.*

Dec. 24. 1aw4t

Valuable Property for Sale

At the little Falls of Potomac

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Waſhington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling houſe and ſundry other improvements, ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands, and two vacant mill ſeats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill ſtones and every neceſſar, complete, for manufacturing flour to the beſt advantage, and with as little manual labor as poſſible; a brewery and diſtillery, a granar, a miller's houſe, a brewer's houſe, cooper's ſhop, &c. and a vacant mill ſeat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are ſeveral ſtone quarries and fiſh ſtands.

The purchaſer of the above property, will have an aſſignment of a leaſ for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the firſt day of September next.

The ſtone on the above lands is equal in goodneſs to any, and ſuperior to moſt foundation ſtone on the river—veſels af any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and ſtone quarries.

Any perſon or perſons, who may incline to purchaſe, will of courſe view the premiſes, therefore it is not thought neceſſary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forreſt, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,

Alexandria.

The Executors of the late Gen. Geo. Waſhington, offer for ſale, the following

TRACTS OF LAND, *viz.*

A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 1300 acres. The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable proportion of it might eaſily de improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and George Town to Leeſburgh and Wincheſter, nineteen miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.

One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—One alſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley county)—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' ſmall is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expenſe, than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond river—this land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory.

Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; ditto adjoining 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

Lots in the City of Waſhington.

Two improved lots near the Capitol quare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-ſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

Bath, or Warm Springs.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of which is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON, *Culpepper county,*
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, *Jefferſon, do.*
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, *Weſtmorland, do.*
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, *Mount Waſhington, Fairfax, do.*
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, *M. Vernon, do.*
LAWRENCE LEWIS, *Wood Lawn, do.*

Auguſt 30. 2aw

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt from William Hunter, Sen. deceaſed, to the ſubſcriber bearing date the 9th day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax County, made to ſecure the payment of four hundred and fifty Pounds three ſhillings & ſixpence, lawful money, of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins, with legal intereſt from the date of ſaid deed, will be ſold at Public Auction, for ready money, to the higheſt and beſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe, in the town of Alexandria,

All that frame Warehouſe, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Union Street and built on part of the wharf ſold by John Alliſon to Wm. Hunter, jun. The warehouſe will be ſold without the land where. on it is erected, and the purchaſer will of courſe be bound to remove the houſe or buy the land of the preſent proprietor thereof. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe the warehouſe may view and examine it upon application to the ſubſcriber.

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 17. 2awds

WM. HARTSHORNE,

Has for Sale at his ſtore on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

2 Pipes London Market Madeira Wine, four years old,
1 Pair Burr Mill Stones, five feet diameter,
1000 Buſhels Liſbon Salt, firſt quality,
15 Tons Swediſh Bar Iron, fine drawn,
18 Tons Philad. do.
Firſt quality Brown Sugar by the hogſhead and barrel,
Philadelphia Lump and Loaf Sugar by the hogſhead and barrel, part in loaves not more than 6 lbs. each,
Plaiſter of Paris by the ton or buſhel,
Tobacco in kegs,
A few barrels of new Pork and Beef,
Hay in bundles about 200 lbs. each,

For Sale, or Rent,

A few Lots in good ſituations on Fairfax, Wilkes, Prince and Waſhington Streets.

Alſo, for Sale,

A three ſtory Brick Houſe, on King, near Fairfax Street, a very good ſtand for buſineſs.

Wanted,

Two or three JOURNEYMEN COOPERS, to whom good wages and conſtant employ will be given at his mill.

Dec. 18. d

Juſt Received,

And for ſale by the Subſcriber, at his ſtore, corner of Prince and Union ſtreets,

15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
5 do. New-England Rum,
2 do. Holland Gin,
3 Quarter caſks Catalonia red Wine,
3 Kegs Anniſeed Cordial,
14 Boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Hyſonſkin and Souchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raiſins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarſe and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and fancy kid do.

And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, conſiſting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinahs, Mohanas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Hankerchiefs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's beſt brown OIL.

BENJ. SHREVE, jun.

Juſt received, and for Sale by

ABEL WILLIS,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
Rhode-Iſland CHEESE,
Apples,
Crab Cyder, by the barrel, of the firſt quality,
Cranberries,
Sweet Oranges,
Lemons, by the box,
Beſt Rhode Iſland Potatoes,
Mackerel, by the barrel, together with a general aſſortment of
GROCERIES and NUTS.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.